

# VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

I, Sachiko Takagi, translator of 1-18-16, Senriyamanishi, Suita, Osaka, Japan, hereby declare that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages and am a competent translator thereof. I further declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the following is a true and correct translation made by me of Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-215099 filed on July 14, 2000.

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Sachiko Takagi

SACHIKO TAKAGI

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[Proof]

Required

Document

Specification

Name of the Invention

MOBILE COMMUNICATION TERMINAL

Range of the Patent Claims

5 Claim 1

A mobile communication terminal for performing reception and transmission using an adaptive array method, the mobile communication terminal being provided with (a) a plurality of antennas, (b) reception means for forming a directivity pattern for receiving a desired reception signal and receiving the reception signal using the formed directivity pattern, and (c) transmission means for transmitting a transmission signal using the directivity pattern formed in reception, the mobile communication terminal comprising:

detection means for detecting a reception error in the reception signal; and

transmission control means for controlling the transmission means when the detection means detects the reception error so that a pattern different from the directivity pattern formed in reception is formed and the transmission signal is transmitted in the formed pattern.

Claim 2

25 The mobile communication terminal of Claim 1,

wherein when the detection means detects the reception error, the transmission control means controls the transmission means so that a non-directional pattern is formed using one of the plurality of antennas, and the  
5 transmission signal is transmitted in the non-directional pattern.

Claim 3

The mobile communication terminal of Claim 2,  
10 wherein when the detection means detects the reception error, the transmission control means controls the transmission means so that the non-directional pattern is formed using one of the plurality of antennas that has a largest antenna gain, and the transmission signal is transmitted in  
15 the non-directional pattern.

Claim 4

The mobile communication terminal of Claim 2 further comprising:

20 selection means for measuring a quality of the reception signal for each of the plurality of antennas and selecting an antenna with a highest reception quality,

wherein when the detection means detects the reception error, the transmission control means controls the  
25 transmission means so that the non-directional pattern is

formed using the antenna selected by the selection means,  
and the transmission signal is transmitted in the  
non-directional pattern.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0001]

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a mobile communication  
terminal that uses an adaptive array method.

10 [0002]

Description of the Prior Art

In recent years, increasing attention has been given  
to an adaptive array method in the field of mobile  
communication to make efficient use of frequencies and  
15 improve communication quality. The adaptive array method  
is a communication method that performs  
transmission/reception by adjusting a signal amplitude and  
phase of each of a plurality of antennas, thereby enhancing  
a radiant intensity or reception sensitivity with regard to  
20 a direction from which a desired signal comes.

[0003]

A mobile communication system that uses the adaptive  
array method employs a communication technology in which a  
base station, equipped with an adaptive antenna array made  
25 up of multiple antennas and a control unit, tracks the movement

of a mobile communication terminal.

Also, with the recent development of small and light antennas such as a tip antenna, it becomes possible to integrate an adaptive antenna array into a mobile  
5 communication terminal.

[0004]

The following describes how a mobile communication terminal which includes adaptive array antennas controls directivity patterns.

10 For example, a mobile communication terminal such as a PHS (personal Handyphone System) performs transmission and reception alternately in a TDD frame unit using a TDD (Time Division Duplex) method. When receiving a frame, the mobile communication terminal receives known signals such as  
15 preambles and unique words from a base station via a plurality of antennas. The mobile communication terminal adds weights to the received signals of the plurality of antennas using weight vectors and combines the weighted signals. The weight vectors are adjusted so as to minimize the difference  
20 between the resulting combination of signals and a reference signal that is stored in advance (a signal indicating a preamble or a unique word) for the purpose of optimizing the weight vectors. Using the optimum weight vectors, each signal received via the plurality of antennas is weighted  
25 and the weighted signals are combined, so that the mobile

communication terminal can receive desired signals from the base station. When transmitting a signal to the base station, the mobile communication terminal distributes transmission signals to the plurality of antennas and applies weights to the distributed signals using the weight vectors calculated at the time of reception. Here, to perform reception or transmission with a reception sensitivity or radiant intensity being increased in a predetermined direction is referred to as forming a directivity pattern and performing transmission or reception.

[0005]

Problem the Present Invention is Attempting to Solve

However, due to problems such as weak electrical fields, interference and losses of synchronization, there are cases where the mobile communication terminal cannot receive signals properly from the base station. In this case, transmission signals in the same frame will not be able to reach the base station with which the mobile communication terminal is communicating.

Which is to say, when the mobile communication terminal fails to properly receive signals from the base station, it calculates weight vectors from the improperly received signals and generates a directivity pattern. Because such a pattern does not have directivity towards the intended base station, transmission signals will not reach the base station.



This also makes it impossible for the base station to generate a directivity pattern that has directivity towards the mobile communication terminal. Since neither the mobile communication terminal nor the base station can form  
5 directivity patterns towards the other device, their transmission signals will not reach the destination. Unless the channel in use is switched, normal communication between them will not be restored.

[0006]

10 In addition, the use of a wrong weight vector causes the formation of a directivity pattern having increased radiant intensity towards another unrelated base station or mobile communication terminal, thereby interfering with such unrelated base stations and mobile communication terminals.

15 To solve the above problem, the present invention aims to provide a mobile communication terminal that enables transmission signals to reach an intended base station without causing interference with other devices, even when signals sent from the base station are not received properly.

20 [0007]

#### Means for Solving the Stated Problem

The stated problem can be solved by a mobile communication terminal for performing reception and transmission using an adaptive array method, the mobile  
25 communication terminal being provided with (a) a plurality

of antennas, (b) reception means for forming a directivity pattern for receiving a desired reception signal and receiving the reception signal using the formed directivity pattern, and (c) transmission means for transmitting a transmission signal using the directivity pattern formed in reception, the mobile communication terminal comprising: detection means for detecting a reception error in the reception signal; and transmission control means for controlling the transmission means when the detection means detects the reception error so that a pattern different from the directivity pattern formed in reception is formed and the transmission signal is transmitted in the formed pattern.

[0008]

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The following describes a mobile communication terminal according to the embodiments of the invention, with reference to the attached drawings.

(First Embodiment)

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a main construction of a mobile communication terminal in the first embodiment of the invention.

[0009]

As shown in FIG. 1, a mobile communication terminal 100 includes antennas 101 and 102, reception circuits 124 and 125, transmission/reception switches 103 and 104,

multipliers 105 and 106, an adder 107, a demodulation circuit 108, an error detection circuit 109, a remodulation circuit 110, a reference signal memory 111, a switch 112, a response weight vector calculating unit 114, a weight vector memory 5 115, a transmission control unit 116, a modulation circuit 117, multipliers 118 and 119, and a switch 120.

[0010]

The antenna 101 is a rod antenna and the antenna 102 is a tip antenna which is provided on a substrate inside the 10 mobile communication terminal 100.

The transmission/reception switches 103 and 104 switch between reception and transmission.

The reception circuits 124 and 125 convert high frequency signals received via the antennas 101 and 102 to 15 low frequency signals. Note that the mobile communication terminal 100 alternately performs transmission and reception for each TDD frame of the TDD method according to time-division multiplexing.

[0011]

20 The multipliers 105 and 106 weight signals from the reception circuits 124 and 125 by multiplying the signals by weight vectors W1 and W2 which are output from the response weight vector calculating unit 114. The multipliers then output weighted signals to the adder 107.

25 The adder 107 adds the weighted signals and outputs

the resulting signal to the demodulation circuit 108.

[0012]

The demodulation circuit 108 demodulates the signal from the adder 107, and outputs the resulting reception bit  
5 data sequence.

The remodulation circuit 110 remodulates the reception bit data sequence into symbol waveform data.

The reference signal memory 111 retains a reference signal table which stores symbol waveform data showing  
10 reference signals. A reference signal is a known fixed bit pattern contained at a predetermined location in a signal that is transmitted from the base station to the mobile communication terminal 100. Under the PHS standard, for instance, the reference signals are ramp bits, a start symbol,  
15 a preamble or a unique word in a slot.

[0013]

A counter 113 counts the number of symbols in a reception slot from beginning to end, in accordance with the symbol timing. The count value is used to distinguish a period  
20 of a fixed bit pattern from the other periods.

When the count value indicates a period of a fixed bit pattern, the switch 112 selects symbol waveform data showing reference signals read from the reference signal memory 111. In other periods, the switch 112 selects symbol waveform data  
25 from the remodulation circuit 110. The switch 112 outputs

the selected symbol waveform data to the response weight vector calculating unit 114.

[0014]

The response weight vector calculating unit 114  
5 calculates the weight vectors W1 and W2 for each symbol, so as to minimize the difference between the signal obtained by the adder 107 and the symbol waveform data received through the switch 112.

The weight vector memory 115 contains a RAM and a ROM,  
10 and stores the weight vectors W1 and W2 calculated by the response weight vector calculating unit 114.

[0015]

The error detection circuit 109 detects a reception error in the reception bit data sequence obtained by the  
15 demodulation circuit 108. In more detail, the error detection circuit 109 compares a unique word of the reception bit data sequence with a unique word stored in advance. When at least one of the cases is detected where there is a mismatch of no less than a predetermined number (for instance, 2 bits)  
20 of bits and where there is a CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) error, the error detection circuit 119 informs the transmission control unit 116 that a reception error is detected.

[0016]

25 The modulation circuit 117 modulates a bit data sequence

to be transmitted in a transmission slot to generate transmission signals (symbol data).

The transmission control unit 116 reads the weight vectors W1 and W2 from the weight vector memory 115 and outputs them to the multipliers 118 and 119 for the purpose of weighting the transmission signals outputted from the modulation circuit 117.

[0017]

Here, if the reception error is notified from the error detection circuit 109, the transmission control unit 116 does not provide the weight vectors W1 and W2 to the multipliers 118 and 119 but turns off the switch 120 in the transmission of the current frame. By doing so, the transmission control unit 116 controls the transmission signals from the modulation circuit 117 to be outputted via the antenna 101 without being weighted. As a result of this control, transmission signals in a frame in which a reception error is detected can be transmitted in an omnidirectional pattern, that is, a non-directional pattern. Here, the non-directional pattern refers to a pattern that has substantially the same radiant intensity in every direction from the antenna 101. The non-directional pattern extends in a horizontal direction substantially in the form of a circle. When a reception error is detected in one frame but is not detected in the following frame, the transmission control

unit 116 provides the weight vectors  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  to the multipliers 118 and 119 to weight transmission signals. Through the switch 120, the transmission control unit 116 forms a directivity pattern that has enhanced radiant  
5 intensity towards the intended base station, and transmits the transmission signals via the antennas 101 and 102.

[0018]

The multipliers 118 and 119 multiply the weight vectors  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  to weight the transmission signals outputted from  
10 the modulation circuit 117 and output the weighted signals to transmission circuits 126 and 127.

The transmission circuits 126 and 127 convert the weighted signals received from the multipliers 118 and 119 to high frequency signals, and output them to the antennas  
15 101 and 102.

[0019]

The following describes the operational procedure of the mobile communication terminal 100 with this construction.

FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing the operational procedure  
20 of the mobile communication terminal 100 which is performed during the communication with a base station.

As shown in FIG. 2, the mobile communication terminal 100 repeatedly performs steps S201 to S213 for each frame.

[0020]

25 At a reception slot timing, the response weight vector

calculating unit 114 calculates the weight vectors W1 and W2 for forming a directivity pattern that is highly sensitive to signals from the base station. Using the weight vectors W1 and W2, the multipliers 105 and 106 and the adder 107 weight  
5 and combine the reception signals, so that the mobile communication terminal 100 forms a directivity pattern having higher reception sensitivity in a direction towards the base station, and receives reception signals using the adaptive array (step S203). The demodulation circuit 108 demodulates  
10 the combined signal and outputs it to the error detection circuit 109. The error detection circuit 109 detects whether there is a unique word error or a CRC error in the demodulated reception bit data sequence.

[0021]

15 If the error detection circuit 109 does not detect any errors (step S205), when a transmission slot of the current frame begins, the demodulation circuit 117 modulates a transmission bit data sequence and generates transmission signals (step S206). The transmission control unit 116  
20 instructs the multipliers 118 and 119 to weight the transmission signals using the weight vectors W1 and W2 (step S207). As a result of the weighting, a directivity pattern having higher radiant intensity towards the base station is formed, and the transmission signals are transmitted from  
25 the antennas 101 and 102 (step S208).



[0022]

On the other hand, when at least one of a unique word error and a CRC error is detected, the error detection circuit 109 informs the transmission control unit 116 of the detection of the reception error (step S209).

On being informed of the reception error detection, the transmission control unit 116 turns off the switch 120 (step S210) to prohibit the multipliers 118 and 119 from applying weights, so that the transmission signals modulated by the modulator circuit 117 are transmitted from the antenna 101 (steps S211 and S212). In this way, the antenna 101 forms a non-directional pattern to perform omnidirectional transmission.

[0023]

Thus, the mobile communication terminal 100 receives signals by frame units using the adaptive array, and monitors if there are any reception errors. When a reception error is not detected, the mobile communication terminal 100 performs array transmission. When a reception error is detected, the mobile communication terminal 100 performs omnidirectional transmission.

In FIG. 3, for example, the mobile communication terminal 100 performs reception and transmission with the base station for each of the frames 301 to 303. In a reception slot 304 of the frame 301, the mobile communication terminal

100 calculates weight vectors for forming a directivity pattern towards a base station and receives signals from the base station by the adaptive array. If no error is detected in the reception slot 304, the mobile communication terminal 100 performs array transmission using the weight vectors calculated in the reception slot 304, in a transmission slot 305 corresponding to the reception slot 304. In a reception slot 306 of the frame 302, the mobile communication terminal 100 calculates the weight vectors for forming a directivity pattern towards the base station, and receives signals using the adaptive array. Suppose a reception error is detected in this reception slot 306. Then transmission signals are transmitted in a non-directional pattern in a transmission slot 307 corresponding to a reception slot 306. In a reception slot 308 of the frame 303, the mobile communication terminal calculates weight vectors for forming a directivity pattern towards the base station and receives signals using the adaptive array. No reception error is detected during the reception period, so in a transmission slot 309 corresponding to the reception slot 308 the received signals are transmitted using the weight vectors calculated in the reception slot 308.

[0024]

In this way, the mobile communication terminal 100 switches between omnidirectional transmission and array

transmission, depending on whether a reception error is detected or not.

FIG. 4 shows the effect of omnidirectional transmission which is performed when a reception error is detected.

5       As shown in FIG. 4, if the mobile communication terminal 100 fails to properly receive signals by the adaptive array from a base station 701 with which the mobile communication terminal 100 is in communication, and forms a wrong directivity pattern 704, the reception signals are not  
10 demodulated properly, and as a result, a reception error is detected. In this case, the mobile communication terminal 100 forms a non-directional pattern 400 in a corresponding transmission slot and transmits signals in omnidirection. Using the omnidirectional pattern 400 increases the  
15 probability of the transmission signals reaching the base station 701, when compared with the transmission performed using the same directivity pattern 704 as in the reception. Also, the directivity pattern 400 does not have a high directivity towards another base station 702, so that  
20 communications by the other base station 702 will not be interfered.

[0025]

If omnidirectional transmission is performed on the occurrence of an error in one frame, and in the following  
25 frame the transmission signals from a base station are

demodulated properly without any errors, omnidirectional transmission is switched back to adaptive array transmission so that the mobile communication terminal 100 continues the communication with the base station 701.

5        Suppose the directivity pattern 704 is formed and not omnidirectional transmission but array transmission is performed when a reception error is detected, as in the case of a conventional mobile communication terminal. The directivity pattern 704 has null directivity towards the base  
10   station 701, while having higher directivity towards the other base station 702. This being so, transmission signals cannot reach the intended base station 701. Moreover, the transmission signals instead reach the base station 702 and interfere with communications by the base station 702.

15   [0026]

The mobile communication terminal 100 of the invention, however, does not have such problems.

(Second Embodiment)

The following describes a mobile communication  
20   terminal in the second embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing the construction of the mobile communication terminal in the present embodiment. As shown in FIG. 5, a mobile communication terminal 200 differs from the mobile communication terminal 100 of FIG. 1 in that  
25   it includes a reception level measuring unit 123, switches

121 and 122 in place of the switch 120, and a transmission control unit 127 in place of the transmission control unit 116. Construction elements which are the same as those shown in FIG. 1 are given the same reference numerals, and their explanation is omitted here. The following description focuses on the differences with the first embodiment.

[0027]

The reception level measuring unit 123 measures reception levels R1 and R2 of signals received from the reception circuits 124 and 125, and outputs them to the weight vector memory 128. The reception levels R1 and R2 indicate reception qualities of the antennas 101 and 102, respectively.

The weight vector memory 128 stores the weight vectors W1 and W2 in the same way as the weight vector memory 115, and also stores the reception levels R1 and R2 output from the reception level measuring unit 123. Here, the weight vector memory 128 may store the reception vectors R1 and R2 for a few preceding frames, for a frame where a reception error is detected, or for several preceding frames except frames where an error is detected.

[0028]

The switches 121 and 122 convey weighted signals outputted from the multipliers 118 and 119 to the antennas 101 and 102 in array transmission. In omnidirectional

transmission, one of the switches 121 and 122 is turned off under control of the transmission control unit 127. As a result, the transmission signals from the modulation circuit 117 pass through the selected switch to one of the antennas 101 and 102.

The transmission control unit 127 operates in the same way as the transmission control unit 116 in the first embodiment in the case of array transmission, when a reception error is not notified from the error detection circuit 109. When a reception error is detected by the error detection circuit 109, however, the transmission control unit 127 exercises control so that transmission signals are omnidirectionally sent from an antenna that has a higher reception level, as explained below.

[0029]

Which is to say, on being informed of the detection of a reception error by the error detection circuit 109, the transmission control unit 127 reads the reception levels R1 and R2 from the weight vector memory 128 and compares the two levels. The transmission control unit 127 turns off one of the switches 121 and 122 that has a lower reception level. For instance, when the reception level R1 of the antenna 101 is lower than the reception level R2, the switch 121 is turned off, whereas when the reception level R2 of the antenna 102 is lower than the reception level R1, the switch 122 is turned

off. If reception levels R1 and R2 for several frames are stored in the weight vector memory 128, the average reception levels R1 and R2 for all those frames may be calculated and compared with each other.

5 [0030]

Also, the transmission control unit 127 does not provide the weight vectors W1 and W2 to the multipliers 118 and 119, to prohibit the multipliers 118 and 119 to apply weights.

Therefore, when a reception error has occurred, a switch  
10 corresponding to an antenna having a lower reception level is turned off, and only a switch corresponding to an antenna having a higher reception level is brought into conduction. Via the conducting switch, transmission signals outputted from the modulation circuit 117 are sent from the antenna  
15 with the higher reception level. Since the transmission signals are outputted via a single antenna in this case, a directivity pattern formed here is a circular and non-directional directivity pattern.

[0031]

20 FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing the operational procedure of the mobile communication terminal 200.

In FIG. 6, steps which are the same as those in FIG. 2 are given the same numbers.

In a reception slot, the reception level measuring unit  
25 123 measures the reception levels R1 and R2 of the antennas

101 and 102 respectively, and stores them in the weight vector memory 128 (step S601). After this, as in the first embodiment, the response weight vector calculating unit 114 calculates weight vectors W1 and W2. The multipliers 105 and 106 and the adder 107 use these weight vectors W1 and W2 to perform array reception (step S204). The combined reception signal is demodulated by the demodulation circuit 108 (step S204).

[0032]

10 When the error detection circuit 109 detects that an error has occurred in the demodulated reception bit data sequence (step S205), the error detection circuit 109 informs the transmission control unit 127 of the reception error (step S209).

15 The transmission control unit 127 compares the reception level R1 with R2, which are stored in the weight vector memory 128 (step S602), and selects one of the antennas 101 and 102 that has a higher reception level as an omnidirectional transmission antenna (step S603). The transmission control unit 127 then turns off one of the switches 121 and 122 that is connected to the unselected antenna (step S604).

[0033]

25 The modulation circuit 117 converts transmission bit sequence into transmission signals and outputs them in a



transmission slot. The transmission signals are transmitted omnidirectionally from the selected antenna, without being weighted by the multipliers 118 and 119 (step S605).

With the stated construction, the mobile communication terminal 200 in the present embodiment uses an antenna of a higher reception level, that is, a higher reception quality, for performing omnidirectional transmission in a frame in which an error has occurred. This increases not only the antenna gain in transmission, but also the probability of transmission signals reaching the intended base station even when a reception error occurs.

[0034]

Though the mobile communication terminal of the present invention has been described based on the above embodiments, the invention should not be limited to such. For example, the following modifications are possible.

(1) In the above embodiments, the antenna 101 is a rod antenna and the antenna 102 is a tip antenna. However, other kinds of antennas can be used for the antennas 101 and 102.

(2) In the second embodiment, a reception level for each antenna is measured to select an omnidirectional transmission antenna. However, a C/N ratio (carrier-to-noise ratio) can be measured instead.

(3) The mobile communication terminal in the first embodiment is constructed so as to use a rod antenna for

omnidirectional transmission when a reception error occurs.  
However, a tip antenna can be used instead of the rod antenna.  
[0035]

Also, a mobile communication terminal having a  
5 plurality of antennas with different antenna gains may be  
constructed so as to transmit signals in omnidirection using  
an antenna with the largest antenna gain when an error is  
detected. By doing so, the transmission signals can travel  
longer than in the case where the other antennas are used.  
10 This further raises the probability of the transmission  
signals reaching the intended base station.

(4) In the first and second embodiments, the mobile  
communication terminals are constructed so as to form a  
non-directional pattern when an error is detected. However,  
15 the pattern formed in such a case is not limited to a  
non-directional pattern, so long as a directivity pattern  
to be formed is different from an original directivity pattern  
formed during reception. For instance, when a reception  
error is detected, a directivity pattern that includes at  
20 least a part in which a radiant intensity is enhanced in a  
direction other than a direction of the original directivity  
pattern may be formed. Alternatively, a directivity pattern  
in which the main lobe of the original directivity pattern  
is widened may be formed. Weight vectors used for forming  
25 these directivity patterns can be calculated from the weight

vectors calculated in reception, according to a known technique.

[0036]

#### Effects of the Invention

5           A mobile communication terminal of the present invention is a mobile communication terminal for performing reception and transmission using an adaptive array method, the mobile communication terminal being provided with (a) a plurality of antennas, (b) reception means for forming a  
10   directivity pattern for receiving a desired reception signal and receiving the reception signal using the formed directivity pattern, and (c) transmission means for transmitting a transmission signal using the directivity pattern formed in reception, the mobile communication  
15   terminal comprising: detection means for detecting a reception error in the reception signal; and transmission control means for controlling the transmission means when the detection means detects the reception error so that a pattern different from the directivity pattern formed in  
20   reception is formed and the transmission signal is transmitted in the formed pattern.

[0037]

          With the stated construction, when an inappropriate directivity pattern is formed during reception, in other  
25   words, when a formed directivity pattern does not have a high

directivity in a direction in which desired signals travel,  
the mobile communication terminal detects an error and  
thereby detects that an improper directivity pattern is  
formed during reception, and forms another directivity  
5 pattern during transmission. This prevents signals from  
being sent in an inappropriate directivity pattern, and as  
a result the signals can reach an intended base station.  
[0038]

The transmission control unit can be constructed so  
10 as to form a non-directional pattern to transmit signals using  
one of the antennas when the detection unit detects an error.

When using the mobile communication terminal with this  
construction, there is a higher probability of transmission  
signals reaching an intended base station increases than when  
15 using a mobile communication terminal that continues to form  
the same directivity patterns as the original pattern that  
is formed in a direction from which signals travel.  
[0039]

The transmission control unit can be constructed so  
20 as to control transmission so that when the detection unit  
detects an error, a non-directional pattern is formed using  
an antenna with the largest antenna gains among the plurality  
of antennas.

Since signals transmitted from the antenna with the  
25 largest antenna gains can travel a longer distance than

signals transmitted from an antenna with smaller antenna gains, the mobile communication terminal with the stated construction has a higher probability of sending signals to an intended base station.

5 [0040]

The mobile communication terminal may further include: a selection unit for measuring a quality of the reception signal for each of the plurality of antennas and selecting an antenna with the highest reception quality, wherein when  
10 the detection unit detects the reception error, the transmission control unit controls the transmission unit so that the non-directional pattern is formed using the antenna selected by the selection unit, and the transmission signal is transmitted in the non-directional pattern.

15 [0041]

With the stated construction, there is a higher probability of transmission signals reaching an intended base station using an antenna of a higher reception quality than using an antenna of a lower reception quality.

20

#### Simplified Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a main construction of a mobile communication terminal in the first embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing an operational procedure

performed by the mobile communication terminal 100, when the mobile communication terminal 100 communicates with a base station;

FIG. 3 shows an example of how the mobile communication  
5 terminal 100 operates;

FIG. 4 shows an effect of omnidirectional transmission performed when the mobile communication terminal 100 detects a reception error;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing a construction of  
10 a mobile communication terminal in the second embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing the operational procedure of the mobile communication terminal 200 shown in FIG. 5.

#### Numerical References

15	100 . . . . mobile communication terminal
	101, 102 . . . . antenna
	127, 125 . . . . reception circuit
	103, 104 . . . . transmission/reception switch
	105, 106 . . . . multiplier
20	107 . . . . adder
	108 . . . . demodulation circuit
	109 . . . . error detection circuit
	110 . . . . remodulation circuit
	111 . . . . reference signal memory
25	112 . . . . switch

114 .... response weight vector calculation unit  
 115 .... weight vector memory  
 116 .... transmission control unit  
 117 .... modulation circuit  
 5      118, 119 .... multiplier  
 120 .... switch  
 200 .... mobile communication terminal  
 123 .... reception level measuring unit  
 121, 122 .... switch  
 10      127 .... transmission control unit

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

### Object

To provide a mobile communication terminal which can increase the probability of transmission signals reaching  
5 an intended base station.

### Solution

A mobile communication terminal 100 performs array transmission/reception using weight vectors produced in reception to weight and combine signals received via antennas  
10 101 and 102, and thereby receives a desired signal. In transmission, the mobile communication terminal 100 uses the weight vectors used in reception to weight and combine transmission signals and transmits them. However, when an error detection circuit detects a reception error in the  
15 desired signal, a transmission control unit 116 turns off a switch 122 for the antenna 102 and transmits the transmission signals in a non-directional pattern via the antenna 101, so that the transmission signal reaches the intended base station.

20

Selected Drawing

FIG. 1



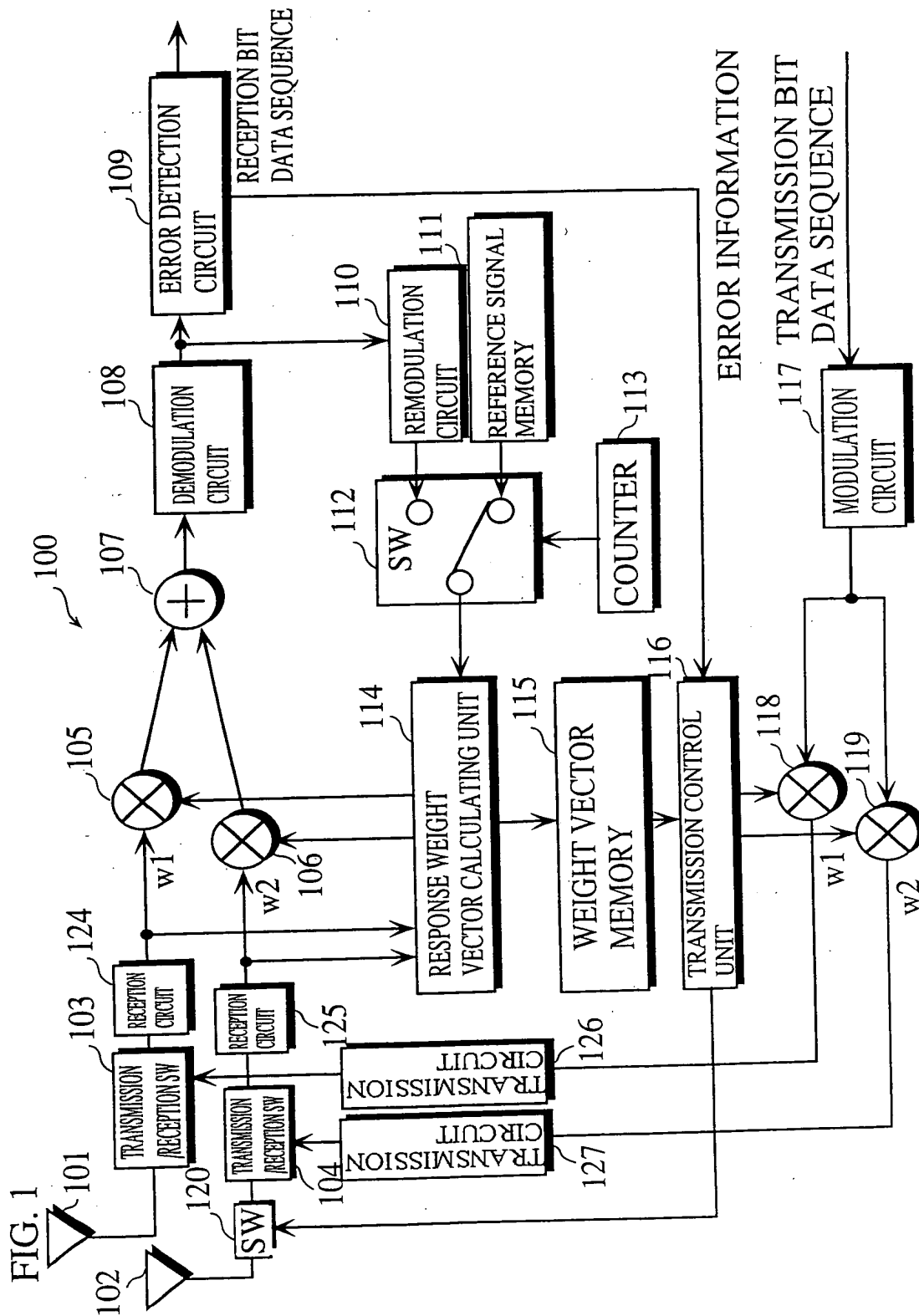




FIG. 2

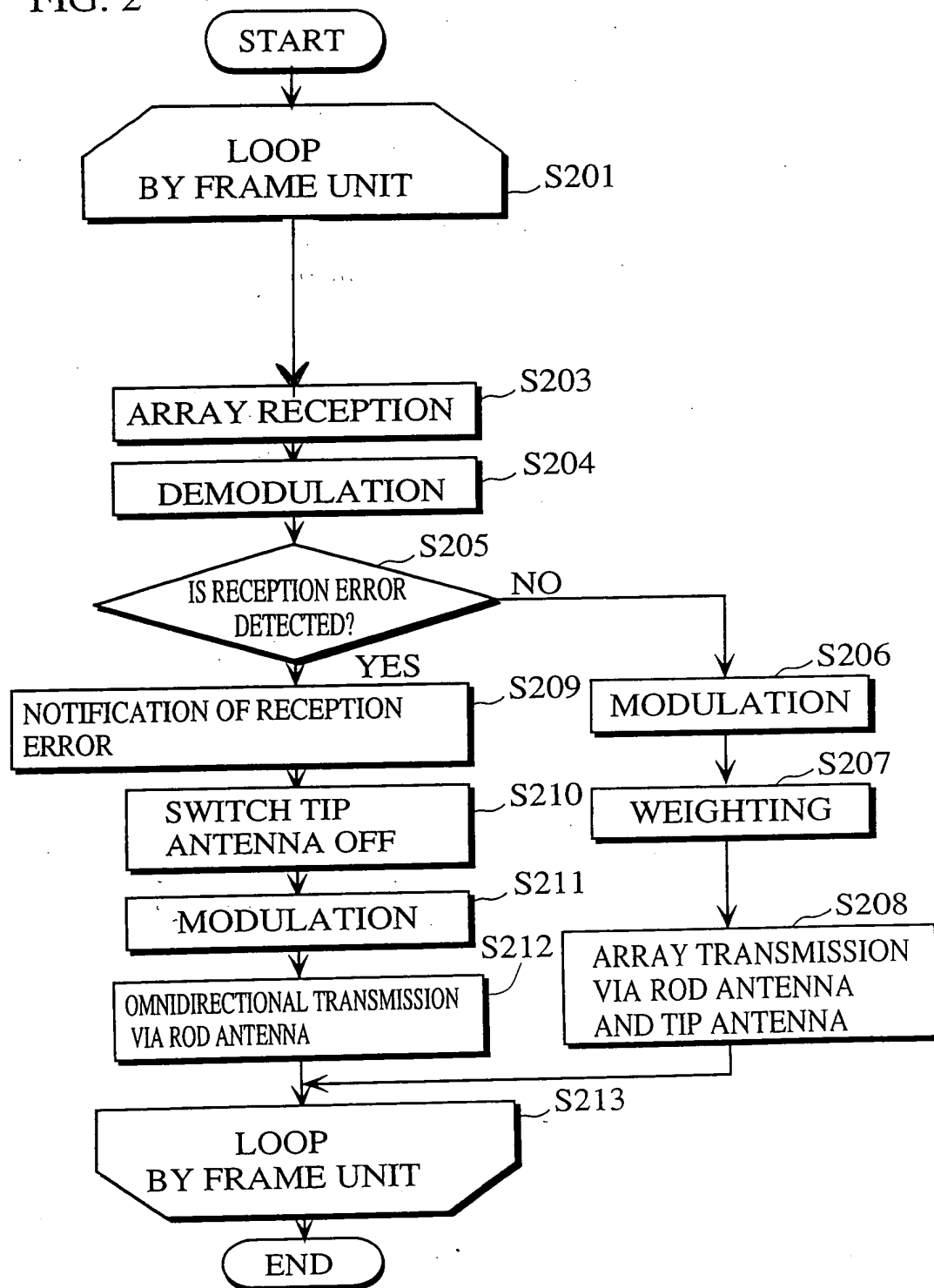


FIG. 3

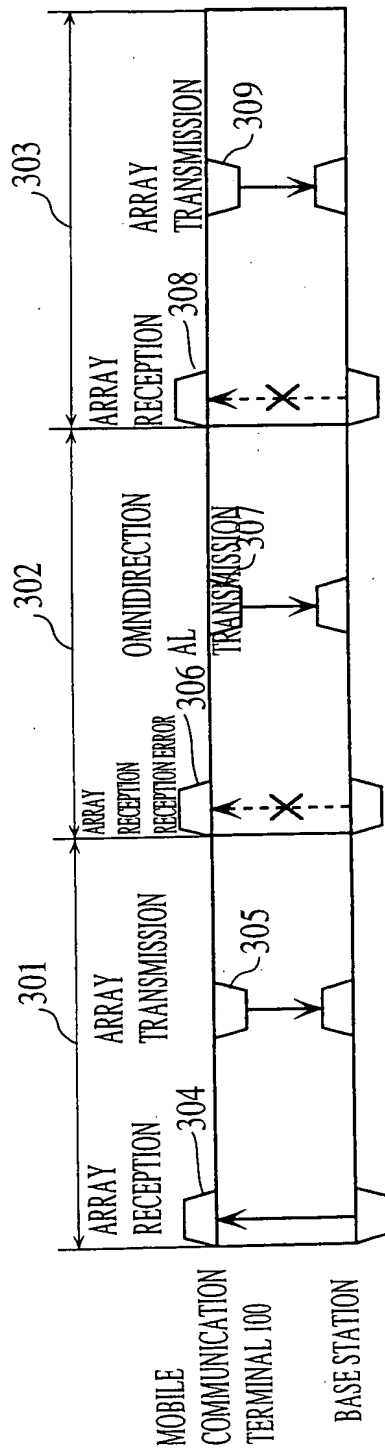




FIG.4

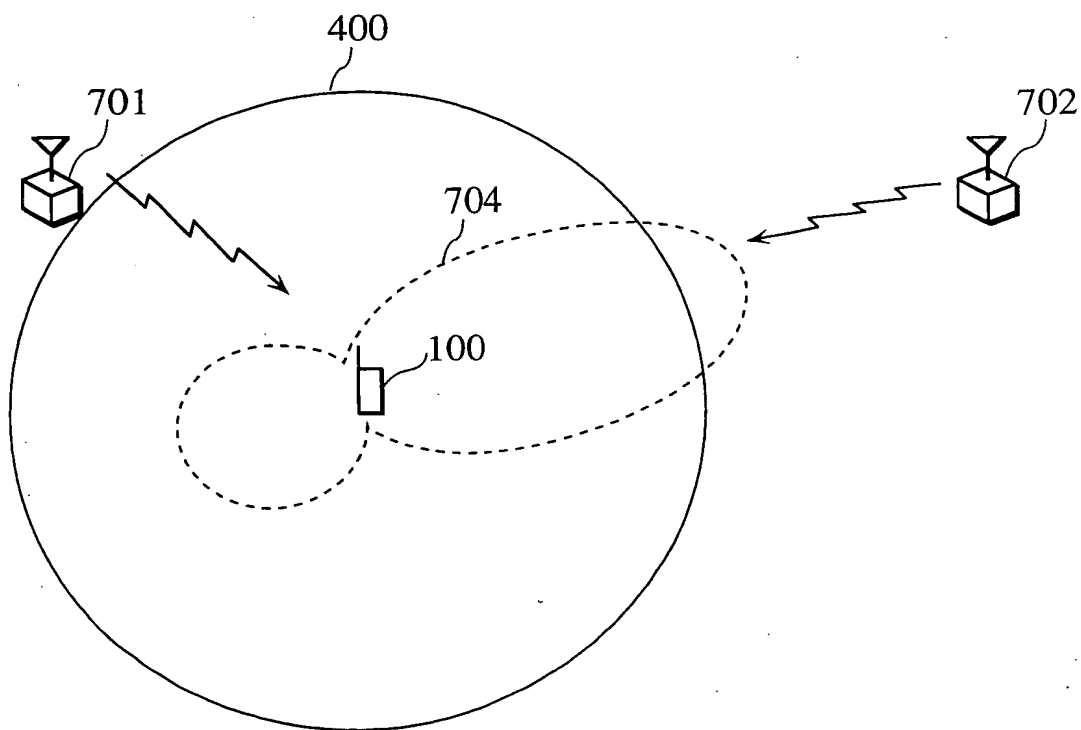


FIG. 5

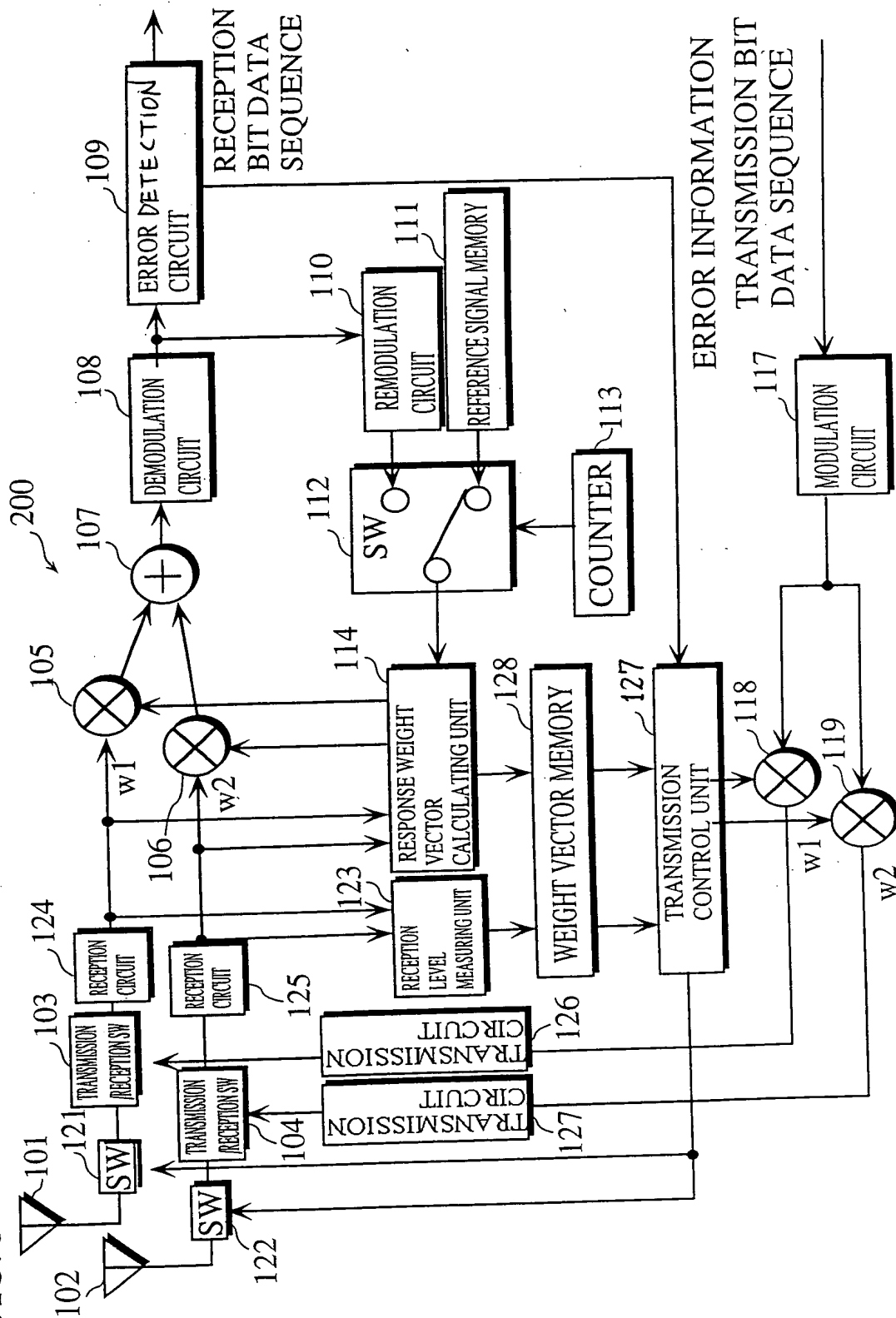




FIG. 6

